

Labor Movements.

The greatest strike of miners ever known is reported from Pittsburgh. Reports from the railroad coal miners this evening state that the strike against the reduction of one-half cent per bushel in the price of mining has extended to all the mines save one or two. The operators admit that the strike is general, but profess to be indifferent whether it is of long or of short duration. They say they will see their mines idle until next fall rather than pay more than three cents per bushel for mining. The miners' officers pronounce this the greatest strike of miners ever inaugurated in this district, and say they are prepared to hold out.

Cigar makers in nearly every place in the country are striking for one dollar advance per thousand, and generally securing the advance.

Cigar factories at Wilkesbarre, Pa., are closed owing to the strike. Manufacturers are willing to pay the additional fifty cents per thousand.

The printers of the Chattanooga Times office are on a strike, the managers claiming that non-union men shall be allowed to work.

The cigar manufacturers at Lynchburg, Va., are all closed to-day in consequence of the strike of the cigar makers. The increased schedule of prices submitted to the manufacturers has been accepted, but the latter resent the attempt of the Cigar makers' Union to regulate the employment of apprentices.

Seven hundred New York cigar-makers have struck to-day for higher wages. The laborers employed at the Custom-house in weighing merchandise struck for an advance.

There is some trouble among Detroit cigar-makers. Part of the shops have conceded advance prices to workmen. Part refuse, and 200 men from the latter shops are on a strike, sustained by the general labor unions.

The Louisville cigar manufacturers have acceded to all the demands of employees, and no strike will occur there.

Indiana Elections.

Indianapolis telegram, May 2.

Municipal elections were held in the following cities of this state to-day, with results as follows:

Vincennes—The entire Democratic ticket is elected for the first time for several years.

Delphia—The Democratic ticket is elected by a handsome majority.

Greencastle—The Democrats claim the entire ticket is elected by 225 majority.

Greenfield—The whole Republican ticket re-elected by increased majorities.

Logansport—The Democrats elected the Mayor, Treasurer, Clerk, Marshal, four out of five Councilmen, a gain of Marshal and one Councilman.

Muncie—The Independent ticket is elected here. The canvass was made on local issues.

Kokomo—The Democrats elect the Mayor and Marshal. Rest of the Republican ticket elected.

Madison—The Democrats elect a Treasurer, Marshal and Assessor, and four out of six Councilmen. The Republicans gain a Clerk. The new Council will stand a tie, with a Republican Mayor to cast a deciding vote.

Terre Haute—In the city election the Republicans elected all their ticket except the Clerk. The city went Democratic last November by 500 majority. The council falls into the hands of the Democracy.

Reports from other points indicate no perceptible change in political proclivities, except where purely local questions operated.

The Nashville Races.

Nashville telegram, May 2.

In the first race on Tuesday, Buchanan went off in the lead, Miles second, and Harding third. After a spirited struggle between Buchanan and Harding the latter finished first by a length in front of Buchanan, second; Daly, third. Time, 53.

Second race—Mile dash for three year old fillies. All started but Pearliah Orange Blossom and Vivacity got off in front, Japonica third. At the half post Japonica got the lead, and held it to the finish, winning by a length and a half. Brocade, second, Mayonaise a good third. Time, 1:50.

Third race, mile and a quarter, six started. Wallineze and Monticello got off in front, and passed the stand head and head. Blazes and Katie Creel third and fourth. Alex. Ament last. Wallineze led around to the last quarter, where Katie Creel came to the front and won by half a length, Wallineze second, who was a length and a half in front of Blazes, third. Time, 2:18.

Fourth race, free handicap, three-quarters of a mile, with seven starters, viz., Carson, Centennial, Rosaline, Eva K., Mollie, Rapture, Athlete and George Fisher. Centennial, who started fourth, won by a neck, Rapture second, Cora third. Time, 1:20.

The case of the Augustinian Society, of Lawrence, Mass., which failed recently, owing \$500,000 or more to 703 depositors, came up before the Insolvency Court. The testimony of the reverend officers showed that they knew nothing of the financial condition of the society, and blundered along through several years, giving preferred mortgages and sinking more deeply in debt.

A Knavish Khedive

Ishmail Pacha's Murderous Career while Viceroy of Egypt.

He Murders His Minister to Cover Up His Many Shameful Crimes.

New York telegram, May 2.

A recent report from Constantinople gives a detailed account of some of the many atrocious acts of the late Khedive, a perusal of which will give an idea of how he managed his ministers and people. The report is as follows:

Ishmail Pacha, the late Viceroy of Egypt, who is now living in retirement at Naples, became notorious during the short reign over that unfortunate country for the many atrocious and wicked crimes he committed. Whenever he wanted to rid himself of an obnoxious minister, an influential officer or of a man whose wife he coveted, he found means of either poisoning him or having him stabbed in the streets, or sometimes in his very bed. Of all the crimes of which he is guilty the murder of the Muffetish is the most horrible, surpassing that of his predecessor, Said Pacha. The Muffetish, or Minister of Finances, was at one time a common laborer on one of the Khedive's estates, and was named Ishmail Sadyk, but by his industry and intelligence rose to manage the great Daira estate, where he gave such proofs to his financial qualities that the Viceroy appointed him Minister of Finances. The Muffetish, at the time of his appointment, was about forty years old, exceedingly ugly, with little eyes, fat, short, and exceedingly dirty.

Whenever the Khedive required money for his insane extravagance, and the treasury was empty, the Muffetish, by simply visiting a few villages and having the Sheikh's bastinadoed, raised more than enough for his master's requirements. The Minister, however, in extorting illegal taxes from the farmers, filled his own pockets, as well as his master's. He bought and built palaces right and left, kept the best Arab horses, filled his harem with Circassian women of extraordinary beauty, the prices of whom would have frightened the Sultan, and in every other respect acquiesced with the Khedive himself in extravagance. The Viceroy did not complain, nor did he care how much his minister robbed, as long as his own requirements were simply met.

HOW THE CONSPIRATORS BECAME ENEMIES.

Two years after the Muffetish's appointment to the Ministry, El-Hairy Pacha, the wealthiest nobleman of the East, and uncle of the Khedive, was seized with a disease, which the local medical men failed to understand, and European physicians of high repute, being summoned to Cairo, were bound to acknowledge their inability to discover what ailed His Excellency. The Khedive, in order to be near his dear uncle, had him removed to his own palace at Shoubra, and while there, the only daughter of El-Hairy Pacha, a girl of twelve years of age, was married to one of the Khedive's sons. A few days after the wedding El-Hairy Pacha died, and his estate went to the Khedive. The plot was concocted between the Khedive and his minister. From this time the Muffetish, having the Khedive in his power, managed affairs as he liked, and instead of extracting taxes from the Fellahs for his master's account he openly collected them for himself, pointing out to the Viceroy that if he wanted money English and French capitalists were willing to advance him any amount he required, and as he, as Minister of Finances, had to negotiate the loans, it is presumed that he made a good commission out of them, the certainty being that for £80,000,000 worth of bonds which were issued not half that amount ever reached the Khedive's coffers, although the country is now paying interest and sinking fund on the full amount.

The relations between the Khedive and his minister by degrees became so strained that they looked upon each other as deadly enemies, and what was worse still, neither of them took any pains to hide it from the public, thus causing the weakness of the Viceroy to be strongly commented upon. Many attempts were made on the life of the Muffetish, but they all failed. Fearing, however, that sooner or later Ishmail Pacha, who stopped at nothing, would find means to dispatch him, he resolved upon sending his wealth out of the country and then following to Paris, where he could live in great style on the proceeds of his many crimes. He is master of the

HE IS MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

The majority of plots and resolutions are formed in the harem, and it is generally through that channel that they ooze out. The Muffetish was passionately fond of a young Circassian slave, or wife, there being little or no difference between the two, named Aizeh, and to her he confided his plan, telling her of the honors and grandness which she would share with him in the French capital. That evening it was known in the Khedive's harem, and within twenty-four hours the Viceroy put an end to his Minister's career by murdering him in the palace.

Some weeks previous to this Messrs. Joubert and Caye, the Commissioners ap-

pointed by the French and English holders of Egyptian bonds, proposed their celebrated scheme for the settlement of the national debt, and as this did not just then suit the Muffetish, he wrote a letter to his master telling him that if he accepted the proposed terms he would publish certain things very detrimental to his credit. The Khedive kept this letter, and, upon hearing from one of his own harem favorites what his minister had told the Circassian girl Aizeh, determined to use the letter against him and thus prevent his projected escape. An order was issued for a cabinet council to be held at the palace, early on the following morning, to consider the proposed financial scheme, and all the ministers, including the Muffetish, responded to the call. His Highness met the privy council and there and then accused Ishmail Sadyk, the Muffetish, of high treason in daring to threaten him, and thus prevent him from doing his duty to his country. The minister, who had certainly underrated the Khedive's courage, was condemned to dismissal from the state service in disgrace, exile and imprisonment at Dongola, and the loss of all his property to the sovereign. He was immediately arrested by his colleagues, who were over-zealous to please their master, and immediately chained and shipped on board a steamer, which instantly left for Upper Egypt.

MURDERING HIS VICTIM.

The Khedive, however, was not satisfied with the verdict, which he had expected would be one of death, and knowing that a clever man like Muffetish would sooner or later find means of escape, he sent a fast steam-launch after the boat, with a private message to the commander to bind the fallen minister and bring him at night in a boat to the palace, the Nile gates of which would be left open for their reception. In the dead of night a boat with muffled oars approached the palace quay, and the Muffetish was landed in charge of the captain. He was taken into the "divan" or ante-chamber, and there set upon by the captain, the Khedive himself and the latter's son, Mahmud, who a short time ago petitioned England to be allowed to take part in the Egyptian campaign, and who now, armed with a sword, ran his father's foe through and through.

That very night Messrs. Joubert and Caye discovered that bonds representing several millions of pounds sterling, which were supposed to bear the seal of the Muffetish, had not been attested by that functionary, and immediately sent word to the Khedive to have the minister recalled, in order that he might seal the bonds, and the messenger carrying this intimation to the Viceroy arrived just in time to prevent him and his accomplices from throwing the corpse into the Nile. The Khedive had found the dead minister's seals about his body, and on the following day the steamer came down the Nile in open daylight, and a heavily chained and wrapped-up individual, who appeared to hide his disgraced face, landed on the palace quay; and in order to deceive the Anglo-French commissioners and the public alike, the Khedive had the inanimate body of his victim fixed in a sitting position in an open carriage, which every morning, accompanied by an officer, was driven to the Ministry of Finances, where the Muffetish was supposed to seal the bonds, and every evening it returned to the palace, making a long detour through the city. When all the bonds had been stamped by the Khedive and his son with the seals of the dead man, the steamer again approached the palace, the fictitious Muffetish again went on board and was supposed to be conducted to his destination, while in reality the body was that night consigned to the Nile.

Two months later the Governor of Danzola sent an affidavit to Cairo in which he stated that the Muffetish had died in exile in that city of typhus fever, but previous to this, and in accordance with the verdict of the Privy Council, the Khedive had possessed himself of all the dead man's property, amounting to several millions of pounds sterling.

A Locomotive Takes a Big Tumble.

McKendry, W. Va., telegram, May 2.

When rounding a curve near McKendry, the engineer of the west bound passenger train on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, saw a landslide ahead, and before the train could be stopped the engine struck the heap of dirt, rocks and stumps, piled about six feet deep on the track. It plowed through the mass, jumped the track, and rolled down a fifty foot embankment into the New river, where it brought up on its feet in ten feet of water. In its descent it turned over a number of times, carrying the engineer and fireman with it. The former, Tom Bullock, fell out near the bank of the river, where he was afterward found lying. The fireman was only slightly bruised and burned. When the engine left the track it broke loose from the tender, which also parted from the baggage car. The train stopped within 100 feet after passing the obstruction, but the tender ran on a distance of three miles, to the next station. Hearing it coming, the telegraph operator reported the train on time. Most of the passengers were little alarmed, but the ladies in the sleeper were agitated and shrieked just a little, in undress uniform. The unfortunate engineer regained consciousness and said to those near him: "Don't send word of this to my wife." He resided at Huntington, where he was brought. His injuries are severe, and it is believed that his back is broken.

Two More Gallows Victims.

Caffrey and Delaney, to Hang June Second.

They Plead Guilty, and Create a Sensation in Court—Other Foreign Notes and News.

A Court-Room Sensation.

Cablegrams, May 2.

DUBLIN.—Patrick Delaney and Thomas Caffrey, two more of the men charged with participation in the murders of Cavendish and Burke, were arraigned for trial this morning.

They created a sensation in the court room by pleading guilty to the charge against them. Both were sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of June.

Before Caffrey had pleaded guilty he was informed by his solicitor that the Crown gave no hopes of a mitigation of the sentence of death, which would be passed upon him.

When Delaney was called upon to plead, he said:

"I am guilty of being in the Park at the time Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were killed, but I did not commit the murder. I plead guilty."

The Judge explained to him that this really amounted to a plea of innocence.

Delaney then formally pleaded guilty. He said: "I was brought into this at first foolishly, not knowing what it was. I was forced from my work to go to the Park. We had to obey the orders of the society to take the consequences. When I got in the Park I could not get away. I saw the murders committed, but took no part in them."

I went to the Park on Kavanagh's car. He speaks the truth; so does Carey. The murders were committed by Joe Brady and Timothy Kelley, and by nobody else. I saved Judge Lawson's life at the risk of my own. I was put on to shoot him by Mullett and Brady. The only way to escape the task was by calling the guard's attention.

Judge O'Brien in passing sentence on Delaney said he had a duty to perform. He had at the previous trial of the prisoner for attempting to shoot Judge Lawson pitied him, because he showed some feeling for his wife and family. The prisoner would see to what misery they had been brought by the wicked system of conspiracy.

When Caffrey was placed in the dock his face wore a smile.

The consequence of pleading guilty was again fully explained to him in open court, but he persisted in his plea. On being asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Caffrey replied in a loud, clear voice, "All I have got to say, standing on the brink of the grave is that I did not know what was going to happen until a very few minutes before the murders were committed. I was bound to go to the Park under pain of death."

The Judge, in passing sentence, said there were no means of judging the truth of the prisoner's statement. He did not decide that it was necessarily wholly untrue.

English Races.

LONDON.—At the Chester meeting to-day the race for the Chester trades cup for three-year-olds and upward was won by Leopold De Rothschild's Sisera, C. J. Merry's Beauty second, Sir J. D. Astley's Saucy Boy third. Six starters.

Distinguished Deaths.

PARIS.—The death is announced of M. Gustave Amlaod, the well-known novelist.

Mr. Manet, the French painter, died to-day.

THE HUNCHBACK.

Second Performance of the Dramatic Festival.

Cincinnati telegram, May 2.

The second performance of the Dramatic Festival attracted an audience of six thousand. Hamlet is made to say: "The play's the thing to catch the conscience of a king." In this instance it is certainly the thing to catch the people and their dollars. Speaking of dollars, it is one of the interesting features of the festival, that seats cost all the way from \$2 to \$150. All the desirable seats were taken at the auction sales by the wealthy people or the ticket speculators. The latter class invariably hang around every thing that promises to become popular and gobble up all the seats. Persons who are unfortunate in not obtaining seats at the sales, are at the mercy of these middle men. In matters of purely an amusement nature, people do not care to be bled, and in consequence there is considerable indignation manifested. The present occasion is no exception, instead it is aggravated in the extreme. It would be wisdom on the part of the managers of future festivals to adopt some plan that would not permit of the intervention of these scalpers.

That ever-popular tragedy, "The Hunchback," occupied the boards. McCullough sustained the leading role, and his acting was superb. The uniform elegance of acting throughout the entire play made the rendition superior to any that has ever preceded it here or on any other stage.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

The Ages of Some of Our Congressmen.

Washington telegram, May 2.

The fact that there were nearly twenty members of the last House who were below the age of thirty-eight, as incidentally shown by a correspondent yesterday in speaking of Phil. Thompson, leads to some further study of the question of age of our law-makers. It is quite gratifying to observe that a man is not so very old when he is sixty. In the last Congress there were more than fifty men who were beyond the age of sixty, more than twenty who were sixty-five or past, and three or four who had reached or passed their three score and ten. Senator Morrill was the oldest man in the last Congress, having been born on January 10, 1810, and having thus made his strong tariff fight at the age of seventy-three.

Kelly, who was even more active in the tariff struggle in the House, has just entered his seventieth year, having been born April 12, 1814. Almost one-third of his life has been spent in Congress, he having served twenty-two consecutive years. Senator Sherman will be sixty years on May 10th. Sam. Cox will be fifty-nine in September. Randall fifty-five in October. Hewitt sixty-one in July. Wait was the oldest man in the House, being nearly seventy-two, and Singleton, of Illinois, was but three months younger. Stephens, of Georgia, was seventy-one. Robeson, whose hair and beard are as white as the driven snow, is but fifty-four. Forty members of the Forty-seventh Congress were born on the other side of 1820, and must, therefore, have been over sixty when elected.

Kasson, who doesn't look to be over forty-five or fifty, is sixty. Beck, whose hair and beard are but little frosted, is sixty. David Davis, who considered himself young enough to marry a young girl, is sixty-eight. General Rosecrans is sixty-four. McLean, of Maryland, who is as noisy and full of fire as a boy of fifteen, will be sixty-eight in July. Four members of the House were born this side of 1850. Frost, of Missouri; Belmont, of New York; Harris, of New Jersey, and Dugro, of New York. According to the Congressional Directory, Dugro is the youngest, the date of his birth being set down as October 3, 1855.

Fanatic Freeman's Trial.

Barnstable, Mass., telegram, May 2.

Freeman, who a few years ago, in a fit of fanaticism, killed his child, and has since been in the lunatic asylum, and now pronounced sane, was placed on trial to-day for the crime. Freeman, in his own behalf, said four years ago he was insane. When the act was committed he believed he was doing God's will. Two years afterward it occurred to him it was an insane act. He never evaded the law of the land, but thought he should obey God rather than man. He had not, in his own estimation, been insane for eleven months, at least. He fully believed that religious experiences had done for him all they would. If granted his discharge, he would accept the first honorable position offered that would enable him to support his family.

Freeman was then arraigned on an indictment for murder, and pleaded not guilty. Judge Colburn authorized his removal from the asylum to Barnstable Jail, to await further action.

The Missouri Tewkesbury.

St. Louis telegram, May 2.

The apparently very highly sensational reports regarding the condition of the poor-farm in Pettis county, this state, which were put in circulation through the *Sadalia Democrat*, seem to be confirmed, and the press of this city demand an investigation and prosecution of whoever is responsible for the disgraceful state of affairs. A general overhauling of similar institutions throughout the state is also demanded. The poor-house in question is represented to be an old tumble-down rockery scarcely fit for a house for animals, and the treatment of the inmates, consisting of over twenty insane, idiotic and diseased persons, many of them entirely helpless, is said not only to be disgraceful in the highest degree, but utterly heartless and cruel.

Various Fires.

An incendiary fire at Yazoo City, Miss., destroyed the stables on J. H. Woolfolk's potosi plantation last night. Thirty-five mules were burned to death.

Marshfield, a small lumbering town on the Wisconsin Central road, was visited by a conflagration this morning. Nine houses were burned, with a loss of \$7,000, and fifteen families rendered homeless.

A fire Sunday night at Waxahatchie, Texas, destroyed five buildings, including a grain elevator. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$72,500. Incendiary charged.

Why Raum Resigned.

Washington telegram, May 2.

Reports are circulated here on alleged good authority, that Commissioner Raum, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, resigned to take charge of the legal business of the Lorillard's, of New York, especially in connection with the collection of the rebate on tobacco, which it is said will pay him \$20,000 a year.